



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The sales of linen both in Dublin, London, and foreign markets continue extremely dull. The retailers dread a repetition of the losses consequent on the dear linens of 1799, and the wearers of this article stand off from purchasing at the present prices, and in many instances, at least for female wear, are substituting the lower priced, but less durable calicos.

Timber continues enormously high; one vessel, we believe the first and only one, has arrived at Belfast from Norway under neutral colours, but the small supply had little effect on the market. Some pitch pine, and other American timber has also arrived, but is totally inadequate to the wants of this country. Vessels are going out to Nova Scotia, and other parts of British America, with workmen from these countries to cut down timber in their immense forests. This scheme may probably, in the course of a few months, if they bring home pitch pine, give to us good timber, but still at a high rate, from the increased charge of freight on so long a voyage. American timber, from which the pitch has not been extracted, technically called pitch-pine, is valuable for all purposes in building.

A plan is in agitation, and in some state of forwardness on the part of the merchants and traders of Belfast, to purchase the Lagan Canal from the present proprietors. If this bargain is completed, it is intended to remedy the defects of the present cut, so as to render it what it never has yet been, a useful and effective canal. In such a case we anticipate much advantage to the trade of Belfast and the adjacent country.

The course of exchange between the continent of Europe and Great Britain, has been at the rate of 25 per cent, to the disadvantage of the latter. The merchants who had exported articles to the Continent felt this inconvenience, and this unfavourable exchange was still further aggravated, by the bills drawn on account of the Austrian subsidy, which in this instance subjected either the Austrian or British government to a defalcation of one fourth of the sum granted to support this ill-judged and ineffectual scheme of renewing the war in Germany. Guineas for a time were eagerly bought up by the Jews and others, in the commercial towns of England, at a premium, and it is said that 20,000 guineas were seized at the custom house in an attempt to send them to the continent for commercial purposes. From this circumstance we may clearly perceive that there is, in consequence of the bank restriction, a real depreciation of bank paper, whenever it comes in competition with specie. This fact was long denied in England, and as their trade did not require in general the exclusive use of gold in any particular branch, the fallacy was less readily detected.

Yet notwithstanding a thorough conviction of this depreciation, there appears no cause to alter the opinion formerly expressed in those reports, that for the purpose of internal trade, bank notes answer equally well with specie, and in the peculiar circumstances of this country, a heavy loss was sustained by the efforts to continue payments in specie in this corner, against the general practice of the empire. Guineas are rapidly disappearing in the linen trade; during this present month, bank notes have become the general mode of payment in the linen market of Belfast, which was one of the few markets in which the use of guineas had been retained. The butter trade of Belfast occasions the principal demand for guineas at this time; and in consequence of this demand the premium on them at one period of this month, rose to 3 per cent; but it has latterly declined to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  and 2 per cent. Exchange on London has averaged in Dublin about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and in Belfast for notes from  $9\frac{1}{4}$  to  $10\frac{1}{4}$ , and for guineas at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 per cent.

#### MEDICAL REPORT.

*List of Diseases occurring in the practice of a Physician in Belfast, from July 20, 1808 August 20.*

Barometer...highest	- - - - -	30 0	Thermometer...highest	- - - - -	78 0
mean	- - - - -	29 40	mean	- - - - -	68 0
lowest	- - - - -	29 0	lowest	- - - - -	59 0
<i>Typhus</i> ,	- - - - -	1	Common contagious fever.		
<i>Pneumonia</i> ,	- - - - -	2	Inflammation of the lungs.		
<i>Rheumatismus</i> ,	- - - - -	2	Acute rheumatism.		
<i>Variola</i> ,	- - - - -	12	Small pox.		

<i>Rubeola</i> ,	- - - - -	8	Measles.
<i>Phthisis</i> ,	- - - - -	2	Consumption.
<i>Catarthus</i> ,	- - - - -	2	Common cold.
<i>Epilepsia</i> ,	- - - - -	2	Convulsions.
<i>Asthma</i> ,	- - - - -	1	Asthma.
<i>Hysteria</i> ,	- - - - -	2	Hysterics.
<i>Ascites</i> ,	- - - - -	1	Dropsy of the belly.
<i>Hydrothorax</i> ,	- - - - -	1	Dropsy of the chest.
<i>Scrophula</i> ,	- - - - -	7	Evil.
<i>Psoa</i> ,	- - - - -	6	Itch.
<i>Herpes</i> ,	- - - - -	5	Tetter.
<i>Syphilis</i> ,	- - {	9	Venereal disease.
<i>Gonorrhœa</i> ,	{		
<i>Mosbi infantiles</i> ,	- - -	22	Febrile and bowel complaints of children.

### NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From July 20, till August 20.  
 From the first bud whose vent'rous head  
 The winter's lowering tempest braves,  
 To those which mid the foliage dead  
 Shrink latest to their annual graves :  
 All are for use, for health, for pleasure given,  
 All speak in various ways the bounteous hand of heaven.

\* \* \*

The gaiety of the groves has begun to decline ; the trees and shrubs no longer show that endless variety of colouring ; a few tufts of honey-suckle, and a solitary flower of the rose or the bramble already remind us that the sun is descending in his course, and beginning to thaw the snow, and confer the pleasures of spring on another hemisphere. The music of the groves is now confined to the parting song of the willow wren, and the shrill pipe of the common wren ; but none are now heard to utter the notes of love except the monotonous yellow-hammer. The cororants, with the gulls, and other maritime birds, now returning from their protecting cliffs, spread themselves around our shore, while the curlew and the godwit, wandering in the highest regions of the air, catch our attention by their melancholy whistle, seeming harbingers of the approaching season of darkness and storms.

July 21. Green-eyed Cleg (*Tabanus cæcutiens*) appears.  
 Fly-catching Dogbane (*Apocynum androsaemifolia*) flowering.  
 22. Rail (*Gallinula Crex*. Lath. In. Orn.) heard for the last time.  
 25. Common mallows (*Malva sylvestris*) and round-leaved mallow (*M. rotundifolia*) in full flower.  
 27. White convolvulus (*Convolvulus sepium*) flowering.  
 29. Autumnal hawkweed (*Hedypnois autumnalis*) flowering.  
 30. Burdock (*Arctium lappa*) Devil's bit. Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*) and Field gentian (*Gentiana campestris*) flowering. Yellow-hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*) begun to sing.  
 31. Narrow-leaved Willow herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*) in full flower among the rocks on the sides of our mountains.

August 1. Sweet scented Orchis (*Orchis coumopsea*) in flower.  
 3. Bulbearing Loosestrife (*Lysimachia striata*) flowering.  
 7. Panicked Lychnidea (*Philex parniculata*) flowering.  
 8. Large flowered St. John's wort (*Hypericum calycinum*) in flower.  
 13. New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus Americanus*) flowering.  
 14. Common wren (*Sylvia trochilus* of Lath) and Willow-wren (*Sylvia trochilus*) singing.  
 16. Swifts (*Hirundo apus*) squealing through the air at Belfast, and this was the last day I observed them. Common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) gathered in flocks, and flying at a great height, seemingly teaching the young ones to fly ; and the Godwits (*Scolopax leucophœa*) returned from breeding, flying at a great height, uttering their quick repeated whistle, and as if seeming anxious for a place to alight on. The common curlew (*Numenius arquata* of Lath.) preceded the Godwits in their return, and now seem settled for the winter.